

Foldable bicycle and method of folding

The invention relates to a foldable bicycle and a method of folding such a bicycle. The object of the invention is to obtain a bicycle that is
5 ergonomically foldable and unfoldable. Another object of the invention is to reduce the bulkiness resulting from such a folded bicycle, and to obtain a folded bicycle in the most streamlined form possible without doing violence to the mechanical pieces. The invention relates to the field of transportation but may be applied to other fields. The invention may also be useful during
10 transport of the bicycle on public transportation such as, for example, trains or buses.

A bicycle comprises a front wheel and a rear wheel connected to a frame. Handlebars are connected to the frame to direct the front wheel of the bicycle and the crank gear wheel allows movement in rotation of the rear
15 wheel to move the bicycle along a trajectory. The frame is connected to a saddle allowing a user to be seated on the bicycle.

From document FR 2827829 is known a bicycle that comprises a tube frame forming two parallel tubes. This bicycle also comprises handlebars that are formed by a first arm and a second arm. At the extremity of each of these
20 arms extends a handle perpendicular to the corresponding arm in the direction opposed from the tube frame. When folding the bicycle, the front wheel is inserted between the two tubes. The insertion of the front wheel between the two tubes presents the advantage of not further increasing the thickness of the bicycle. However, folding the handlebars may lead to
25 bulkiness of this folded bicycle due to the presence of handles that may rub against the legs of the user and slow this user down during these movements.

From document EP-B1-0 263 554 is known a foldable bicycle comprising a frame. This frame comprises a housing designed to receive part
30 of the front wheel. This bicycle also comprises handlebars with a first branch and a second branch. At the extremity of each of these branches also extends a handle that is relatively perpendicular to each of the branches. Folding of the bicycle is done by positioning the front wheel in the housing formed by the frame and by the handlebars folding down in the direction of
35 the frame. Insertion of the front wheel in the housing also presents the

advantage of not further increasing the thickness of the bicycle. However, folding of the handlebars may also lead to bulkiness of the folded bicycle because of the presence of handles.

To resolve this problem, the invention provides making a foldable
 5 bicycle comprising a hollowed out frame with a first channel in a form complementary to that of the handlebars. Handlebars are provided comprising a guide rod and handles connected to this rod. These handles are connected in such a way as to be folded along the guide rod. Therefore the handlebars are housed in the first channel with its folded down handles. The
 10 first channel may be made while providing sufficient space for supporting more than such handles.

The invention also provides a saddle comprising a second channel to overlap the handlebars during folding of the bicycle. Therefore, the handlebars are overlapped first by the frame and secondly by the saddle.
 15 The frame as well as the saddle form a protective case for the handlebars.

The invention lastly provides at least one third channel in a form complementary to a form of part of at least one of the two wheels. The rear wheel is housed in a channel formed by the frame after rotation of this same rear wheel around a horizontal axis. The front wheel is housed in another
 20 channel or rather in the same channel as that supporting the rear wheel after rotation around another horizontal axis. The two wheels are disposed after their rotation in such a way that the front wheel overlaps the rear wheel parallel to a plane formed by the bicycle. To do this, the invention provides means to achieve horizontal translation or perpendicular translation of the
 25 front wheel with relation to the frame and with relation to the plane formed by the bicycle in such a way as to allow the front wheel to be placed opposite the rear wheel parallel to the plane formed by the bicycle in such a way as to allow the rear wheel to come to be housed in the channel.

The invention advantageously allows a bicycle to be obtained that is
 30 folded in such a way that the different components forming the bicycle are folded within each other. Components forming the bicycle are understood to refer to the frame, the front wheel, the rear wheel, the saddle, the handlebars and the crank gear wheel.

Such a bicycle according to the invention advantageously allows
 35 bulkiness resulting from folding the bicycle to be reduced.

The invention also presents the advantage of being able to dispose several bicycles folded according to the invention while optimizing the space defined by a standard car, bus, train or baggage room compartment.

Therefore, the object of the invention is a foldable bicycle comprising a
5 front wheel, a rear wheel, handlebars to direct the front wheel, a frame, a saddle and a mechanism so that a plane of the front wheel is parallel to a plane of the rear wheel and so that the front wheel is situated opposite from the rear wheel with their axes merging at the time of folding, characterized in that the bicycle comprises a mechanism for translation of the front wheel
10 perpendicular to the plane of the bicycle.

Another object of the invention is a method for folding a bicycle, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps:

- the handlebars are folded in a first channel formed in the frame, by rotation of the handlebars around a first folding axis,
- 15 - the saddle is folded against the frame to overlap the handlebars by the second channel formed by the saddle, by rotation of the saddle around a second folding axis,
- the front wheel is moved by translation perpendicular to a plane formed by the bicycle, then the front wheel is folded in the direction of the
20 rear wheel by rotation of the front wheel around a third folding axis, and
- the rear wheel is folded in the direction of the front wheel by rotation of the rear wheel around a fourth folding axis.

The invention will be better understood upon reading the following description and examining the accompanying figures. The figures are given
25 by way of indication and in no way limit the invention. The figures show:

- Figure 1: a foldable bicycle according to the invention;
- Figure 2: a foldable bicycle according to a first folding step;
- Figure 3: a foldable bicycle according to a second folding step;
- Figure 4: a foldable bicycle according to a third folding step;
- 30 - Figure 5: a cross section of a bicycle folded according to a variation of the invention, and
- Figure 6: a cross section of a bicycle folded according to the invention.

Figure 1 represents a foldable bicycle 1, according to the invention.
35 More particularly, this bicycle 1 comprises a frame 2 leading at one front

extremity 3 to a front wheel 4 and at one rear extremity 5 to a rear wheel 6. The front wheel 4 and the rear wheel 6 turn around a front axis of rotation 35 and around a rear axis of rotation 36 respectively. The front wheel 4 and the rear wheel 6 may be 18-inch or 20-inch wheels. The front wheel 4 is
 5 connected to articulated handlebars 7 through a monofork 24. The rear wheel 6 is connected to a crank gear wheel 8.

The rear wheel 6 may be connected to the crank gear wheel 8 through a belt drive, chain drive or universal-joint drive. This drive may be streamlined in such a way as to protect the bicycle and make folding the bicycle clean
 10 without the user risking dirtying his hands or harming the drive while folding. The rear extremity 5 of the frame also comprises a saddle 9 allowing a bicycle user to be seated while pedaling on the crank gear wheel and while directing the bicycle by using the handlebars along a trajectory T.

According to the invention, the frame 2 comprises a first channel 10.
 15 This first channel 20 is represented in dotted lines in Figure 1. The first channel 10 comprises an elongated form complementary to a form of the handlebars 7. The handlebars 7 are designed to be housed in this first channel 10 when folding the bicycle.

The handlebars 7 comprise a first handle 12, a second handle 12.1
 20 and a guide rod 13. The first handle and the second handle extend from both sides of the guide rod. The guide rod connects the handles to the front wheel 4. To reduce the bulkiness of the bicycle once it has been folded, the first handle and the second handle may be connected to the guide rod 13 to be folded along the guide rod. Therefore, the first channel 10 may therefore
 25 comprise a form allowing such handles folded along the guide rod to be supported.

The saddle 9 comprises a seat post 14 and a seat 15. Also according to the invention, the saddle 9 hollowed out with at least a second channel 16 in an elongated form complementary to a form of the guide rod 13. This
 30 second channel 16 is represented in dotted lines in Figure 1. The saddle may also be hollow in such a way that the saddle comprises a form complementary to a form of the front extremity of the bicycle. This second channel extends from the seat 15 along the seat post 14. The second channel may partially overlap the front extremity 3 of the frame. This second
 35 and/or first channel may also have a form that is at least partially

complementary to the handles of the handlebars in the folded position.

The frame 2 also comprises at least one third channel 11, 34 in a form complementary to that of at least part of one of the wheels 4 or 6. Figure 6 represents a cross section passing by axis S of a bicycle folded according to the invention represented in Figure 4. This third channel 11 may comprise a
 5 form that is preferentially circular to be adapted to the form of a wheel. Or this third channel 11 may be rectangular shaped. According to the invention, the frame comprises a third channel 11 designed to support at least one of the two wheels 4 or 6 according to axis 39 passing along the plane formed by the
 10 bicycle. Preferentially, the front wheel shifts with relation to the rear wheel in Figure 6. In this preferred example, the frame allows one of the two wheels to be supported.

Figure 5 represents a cross section passing by axis S on a bicycle folded according to a variation of the invention represented in Figure 4.
 15 According to this variation, the frame may support the two wheels. In fact, the frame comprises a first third channel 11 and a second third channel 34 respectively designed to support the rear wheel 6 and the front wheel 4 when folding the bicycle. Or rather, the frame comprises a single third channel in a form allowing the two wheels to be supported as represented in dotted lines
 20 in Figure 5. In these last two cases, it may be necessary to shift at least one of the two wheels with relation to the other. In the example of Figure 5, the front wheel 4 is shifted parallel with relation to the axis 39 of the bicycle. But in this same example of Figure 5 is represented a shifting of the front wheel 4 and the rear wheel 6 parallel to axis 39. Each of the wheels is shifted in
 25 directions opposite from each other and with relation to axis 39. The shifted rear wheel 6 is represented in dotted lines in this same Figure 5.

Making a frame with a first channel 10 and at least one third channel 11, 34 advantageously allows the weight of the bicycle to be reduced.

The bicycle defines a first side and a second side on both sides of a
 30 plane formed by the bicycle. To reduce the bulkiness of the folded bicycle, the monofork 24 is preferably situated by the first side of the plane formed by the bicycle and the crank gear wheel 8 is placed by the second side of this same plane.

To fold the bicycle according to the invention, the bicycle comprises at
 35 least five horizontal folding axes 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. A first folding 17 is

situated on the guide rod 13 of the handlebars 7. This folding axis 17 allows the handlebars 7 to be folded against the frame 2 while pivoting around this first horizontal axis 17. On both sides of this first axis 17 is delimited a first portion 22 of the guide rod 13 and a second portion 23 of the guide rod from handles 12, 12.1 in the direction of the front wheel 4. More particularly, this first portion 22 of the guide rod 13 is folded in the first channel 10. The second portion is smaller than the first portion 22 and is connected to the monofork 24.

A second folding axis 18 is situated on the seat post 14 and is designed to allow the saddle 9 to be folded against the frame 2 while partially overlapping the handlebars 7. The saddle 9 partially overlaps the handlebars through the second channel whose form is complementary to the form of the guide rod. This second axis 18 is situated between the seat post 14 and the frame 2. Advantageously, the saddle 9 folds against the frame while partially overlapping the front extremity of the frame.

A third folding axis 19 is situated on the guide rod 13. This third axis 19 allows the front wheel 4 to be folded in the direction of the rear wheel 6 while allowing this same front wheel 4 to be situated facing the rear wheel once it is folded parallel with relation to the plane formed by the bicycle. To do this, the frame 2 may be made in such a way that it is possible to displace the monofork 24 and the front wheel 4 by horizontal translation in the direction of the first side of the plane formed by the bicycle opposite to the second side of this same plane of the where the crank gear wheel is situated. This horizontal translation is represented by arrow F3 in Figure 2. The object of this horizontal translation is to parallel shift the monofork 24 of the second portion 23 of the guide rod. To do this, the second portion 23 and the monofork 24 may respectively comprise at a first location a longitudinal protuberance 26 in a round form and at a second location a groove 25 also in a round form. The groove and protuberance are designed to cooperate with each other to fit into each other. In a preferred example, the guide rod 13 and monofork 24 form a circular cross section. Therefore, the groove 25 and the protuberance 26 are constructed on at least one portion of a diameter defined by these circular sections. The protuberance extends in the frame 2 in such a way as to allow the monofork 24 and therefore the front wheel 4 to pivot around this third folding axis 19 after translation.

A fourth folding axis 20 is situated at the location where pedals 27, 28 from the crank gear wheel 8 are connected and which extend on both sides of this crank gear wheel 8. Or rather this fourth folding axis 20 is situated near the location where the pedals 27, 28 are connected to the crank gear wheel 8. This fourth axis 20 allows the rear wheel 6 to fold against the frame 2 while pivoting around this fourth axis 20. After rotation around this fourth axis 20, the rear wheel 6 folds in the third channel 11 provided for this purpose.

A fifth folding axis 21 is situated at a location on the seat post 14 between the seat 15 and the second axis 18. The fifth axis 21 allows mud guard 29 to also be folded against the rear wheel 6 once the bicycle is folded. Folding of this mud guard 29 allows the rear wheel 6 to be partially protected once the bicycle is folded. This mud guard also allows this rear wheel to be protected from possible shocks or friction produced during transport of the folded bicycle by a user.

Handling of this mud guard may also be a means for locking/unlocking the foldable bicycle. For example, when this mud guard is folded in the direction of the rear wheel by rotation around this fifth axis, one may lock the unfolding of the saddle and handlebars that remain locked in the folded position. This specific locking of the saddle and handlebars may be useful during folding of the bicycle as will be explained later in the description.

Each articulation comprises locking means (not represented). For example, the articulation around the first axis 17 may be locked by means of hooks (not represented) preventing the guide rod from pivoting from the rear wheel 6 in the direction of the front wheel 4 or conversely during use of the bicycle. These hooks may be made in such a way as to connect fixedly the first portion 22 to the second portion 23.

In another example, the articulation around the second axis 18 may be locked a ratchet and pawl mechanism of the second channel of the saddle on the frame, as represented in Figure 5. The ratchet and pawl mechanism of the second channel on the frame also locks the articulation around the first axis 17. The ratchet and pawl mechanism of the second channel on the frame will also be explained later in the description.

Or rather these two articulations around axes 17 and 18 may be locked by means of a rod crossing horizontally or vertically the saddle and

handlebars at a location close to the seat of the bicycle.

These locking means may be hooks, clips, pins, rods, etc.

These locking means may be independent means from one articulation to another. Or rather, one may expect that these are central
 5 locking means such that they control the locking or unlocking performed in a single step or in several steps.

The first pedal 27 and the second pedal 28 are connected to the crank gear wheel by a first arm 40 and by a second arm 41 respectively. The first arm and second arm are connected to the crank gear wheel around the axis
 10 20. The first and second pedals are connected to the corresponding arms around an axis 42 and around an axis 43 respectively. To reduce the bulkiness of such a foldable bicycle according to the invention, one may fold the arms of the crank gear wheel along the plane formed by the bicycle. Each of these arms may be inserted by fitting on a protuberance (not represented)
 15 extending relatively perpendicularly to the crank gear wheel. This protuberance comprises a first notch and a second notch. The arm is spaced apart from the crank gear wheel to disengage from first notch. Then the arm is pivoted in the direction of the monofork. The arm is folded against the crank gear wheel by engaging the arm in the second notch of the
 20 protuberance. The arm is then locked in the desired position. For example, the arms may be folded in such a way as to be placed facing each other. Lastly, the pedals are each folded at the same time against the plane of the bicycle to reduce the thickness of the bicycle.

One may also expect that one of the pedals may be folded against the
 25 plane of displacement of the bicycle and be used as a kickstand when the bicycle is folded.

One of the two arms of the crank gear may pivot around the crank gear axis 20 by 180° to bring the first arm face to face with the second, allowing these arms to enter in a minimum surface of the folded bicycle. One
 30 advantageously prevents component overlapping.

The saddle may be hollowed out with an opening 38 allowing a transport handle 37 to be formed. This handle 37 may also be used to pull the folded bicycle as one would pull a rolling suitcase. The front and rear wheels may turn on themselves to facilitate displacement of such a folded
 35 bicycle. Or rather, another handle (not represented) may be placed at a

location near the front or rear extremity of the frame.

The saddle and frame may be made in moldable materials in such a way as to be able to integrate mechanical functions of each of the pieces forming the bicycle, articulations, means to lighten the bicycle, etc.

5 Articulation is understood to refer to a location where a first piece is joined to a second piece by an axis.

The bicycle preferentially comprises a non-adjustable dimension. For example, three standard sizes of foldable bicycles according to the invention may exist in such a way as to limit the number of articulations on the bicycle.

10 The method of folding the bicycle is performed in the following manner. In a first step, the first portion 22 of the guide rod is folded against the frame 2 while pivoting around the first horizontal axis 17. The pivoting around this first axis 17 is represented by arrow F1 in Figure 2. The handlebars 7 may be folded in such a way that the guide rod 13 and handles
15 12 and 12.1 fit in the first channel 10 provided for this purpose. Prior to this folding, handles 12 and 12.1 are folded along the guide rod.

Then, the seat post 9 is folded by rotation around the second axis 18 in the direction of the frame 2 in such a way as to cover the guide rod 13 of the handlebars and possibly the folded handles. Folding of the seat post is
20 represented by arrow F2 in Figure 2. According to a cross section passing by axis S of the folded bicycle at a location where the handlebars 7, saddle 9 and frame 2 are placed in Figure 5, is observed that the guide rod 13 is placed between the first channel 10 and the second channel 16. One observes that the guide rod 13 is overlapped first by the frame 2 and
25 secondly by the seat post 14. The frame 2 and the seat post 14 form a protective case for the guide rod 13. Furthermore, the seat 15 is folded while overlapping the front extremity 5 of the frame, providing an overall rounded form to the folded bicycle.

In a variation of the invention, the saddle 9 forms a locking means as
30 previously mentioned. In fact, saddle 9 may be made in a U shape to fit on the frame 2 while protecting the handlebars 7, Figure 5. This saddle 9 may be elastically caught against a wall formed by the frame 2. To do this, the frame 2 may comprise a first reinforcement 30 and a second reinforcement 31 diametrically opposed in such a way as to respectively support a first
35 lateral edge 32 and a second lateral edge 33 that are formed by the saddle

9. This first edge and second edge are represented in dotted lines in Figure 5 and are formed by extending the extremities of the saddle. This first edge and second edge are respectively latched on the first reinforcement and on the second reinforcement of the frame 2, Figure 5. The U shape of the saddle
 5 also allows the weight of the bicycle to be advantageously reduced.

Then, one or the other of the two wheels are folded, Figure 3. In a preferred example, a horizontal translation of the front wheel 4 is first performed with relation to the frame in such a way as to parallel shift the monofork 24 of the first portion 22 of the guide rod, Figure 3. Then the front
 10 wheel pivots around the third axis 19 in such a way as to fold the front wheel 4 in the direction of the frame 2. This horizontal translation also has the object of shifting the front wheel 4 from the rear wheel 6 parallel with relation to the plane formed by the bicycle.

Then the rear wheel 6 pivots in the direction of the frame 2 to partially
 15 insert this rear wheel 6 in the first third channel 11. The rear wheel 6 is then placed facing the front wheel 4 parallel with relation to the plane formed by the bicycle. In this manner, the front wheel 4 and the rear wheel 6 are disposed facing the other with their front 35 and rear 36 axes of rotation merging, Figure 5. The front wheel may be placed in the same channel as
 20 the rear wheel, as represented by dotted lines in Figure 5. Or rather, the rear wheel may be placed in the second third channel 34.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the bicycle is raised vertically with relation to a plane of displacement of the front bicycle to fold the front wheel and the rear wheel. Folding the front wheel 4 and the rear
 25 wheel 6 may be performed by raising the bicycle vertically with relation to the plane of displacement preferentially after having shifted the front wheel 4 with relation to the rear wheel 6.

To facilitate folding of the bicycle and because of the presence of the crank gear wheel connected to the rear wheel, the front wheel is
 30 preferentially shifted with relation to the rear wheel. But folding the bicycle may also be done by shifting the rear wheel with relation to the front wheel.

To facilitate folding the bicycle and as previously mentioned, one may also lock the saddle and handlebars in the folded position, by folding the mud guard around the axis 21. In the folded position, the mud guard locks
 35 articulation 17 and articulation 18. Folding the bicycle is facilitated since it is

not necessary while raising the bicycle to hold the folded handlebars and saddle by the hands. With the invention, the user may raise the bicycle with his first hand, then possibly fold the front and rear wheels using his second hand. To facilitate folding the bicycle, folding the bicycle by using springs
5 (not represented) placed between each of the wheels and the frame may be provided. These springs would facilitate the rotation of the front wheel and the rear wheel around axes 19 and 20 respectively when raising the bicycle. The user would no longer have to use his second hand to help fold the wheels.

10 Such folding according to the invention allows a compact folded bicycle with an overall rounded and non-violent form to be obtained.

To cause the bicycle to be held in a vertical position with relation to the plane of displacement of the bicycle, the fairing protecting the drive situated on one side of the plane formed by the bicycle may also be counterbalanced
15 by another fairing (not represented) situated on the other side of the plane formed by the bicycle.

The bicycle according to the invention also presents other advantages. Particularly, such a bicycle does not pinch the fingers. This bicycle may be folded practically from a standing position of a user. Folding the bicycle may
20 be performed cleanly without risk of the user getting dirty.

Such a bicycle according to the invention presents no violence with regard to the user and to the bicycle environment. One may provide a cover that does not damage the bicycle environment because of the pedals for example. To further reduce the possible violence of such a bicycle according
25 to the invention, the wheels may also be streamlined through full wheel discs or rims.

In the invention, making a folded bicycle presenting the smoothest surface possible is sought. Making the most compact possible folded bicycle without occurrence of obstacles tending to be extended perpendicularly to
30 the plane formed by the bicycle is also sought.

Lastly, making a compacted object without aggressiveness is also sought.